

Adopting a Successful TV Whitespace Regulatory Framework

Key Consideration for TVWS Implementation

n Protect Incumbent Operations

- S Licensed TV
- S Licensed Part 90 operations in channels 14-20
- S Ad hoc Part 74 auxiliary broadcast operations licensed by rule
- S Authorized wireless microphones, to the extent possible

n Meet User Needs

- S Maximize spectrum access within necessary protection requirements
- S Accommodate both enterprise business and consumer needs
- S Enable fixed, mobile and portable use
- Minimize potential for interference to CATV wiring/set-top boxes for in-home TVWS uses

Enable "Future-Proof" TVWS Deployment

S Provide for mechanism to adjust deployed TVWS devices as environment changes and market gains real world experience



Motorola's Multi-tiered Approach

Geolocation database – Access database to determine available channels and permissible operating parameters

- Highly reliable approach to protection not susceptible to challenging RF environment
- On going control of devices
- Protection requirements can be modified over time if necessary
- Third Party database facilitates control and rapid updates

- Sensing

- Facilitates sharing among TVWS devices
- Provides additional protection by sensing any transmissions not listed in database

Support for Beacon

Provides real-time priority in limited area



Two Tiers of Devices

High Power devices

- Up to 4 Watts EIRP
- Required to include Geolocation, Sensing and Beacon
- Fixed, Mobile, Portable

Low Power devices

- 10 mW or less
- Sensing and Beacon only
- No operation on Chs. 14-20

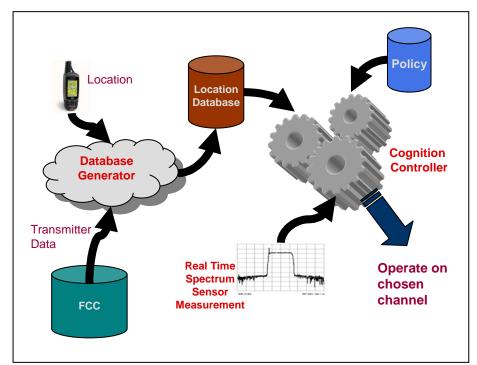


Geolocation Provides Protection of Incumbent Users

How it Works (1):

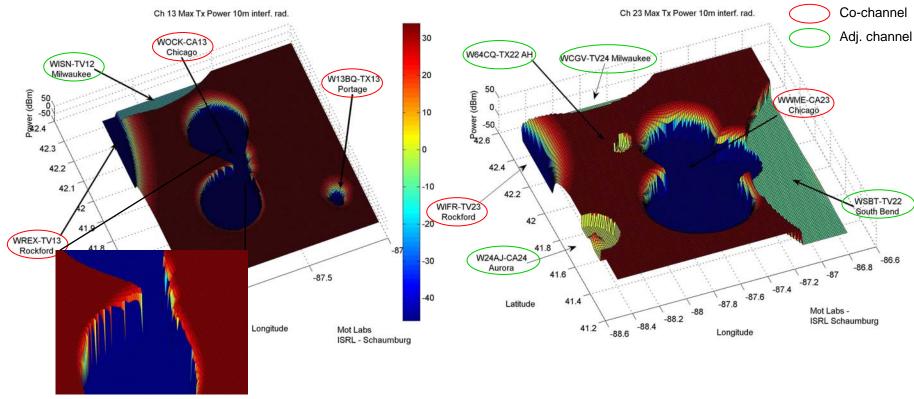
- n TVWS Access Point (AP) determines location;
- n TVWS AP runs Geolocation program to determine allowable channels and power;
- n TVWS AP senses and selects the highest quality channel within the options allowed; and
- n TVWS AP sends control signal and beacon to client device.

Geolocation program is loaded with protection parameters per rules. Can be updated to "Future Proof" devices.





Geo-location Database Modeling ExamplesMax Allowed WSD EIRP vs. Lat-Long Coordinates

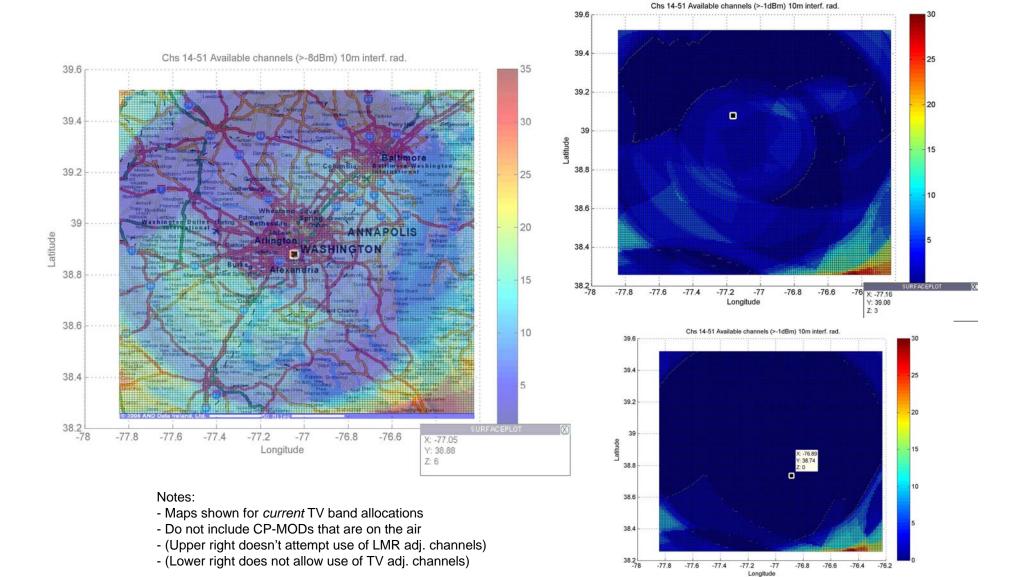


The charts show the Max allowed EIRP versus location coordinate for operation on TV channels 13 (left) and 23 (right) in the Chicago area

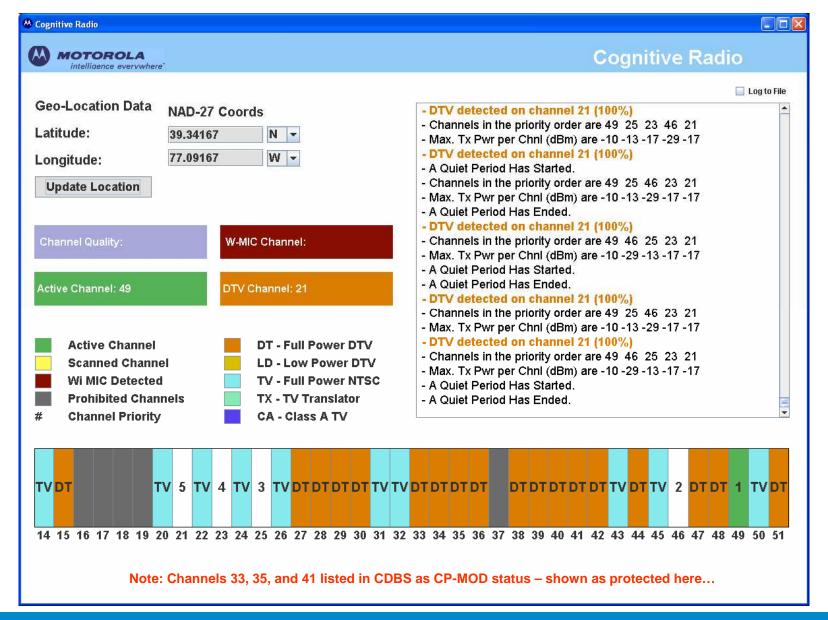
- The color code indicates the allowed EIRP in dBm to satisfy various co- and adjacent channel interference criteria, taking into account the different protection requirements for different classes of licensed stations – also includes nearest contour edge modeling (shown in magnified region)
- Reddish-brown indicates >+30 dBm, dark blue <-45 dBm (essentially unusable)</p>



DC Area Available TVWS channels



Sample Motorola WSD GUI (including protection for all CP-MODs)





Sharing Between TVWS Devices

1) Registration in Geolocation data base

- Allow users to register unlicensed TVWS operations in geolocation database
 - S Nominal registration fee covers cost of maintaining database
- Geolocation enabled TVWS devices will recognize registered operations and will prioritize registered channels as last to be used
 - S Does not provide full protection, but minimizes potential for interference, facilities sharing and reliable operation
 - S All TVWS devices have equal regulatory status
- Limit registration to two channels per user
 - S Additional channels can be used on an unregistered basis
 - S Prevents single user from dominating

2) Contention based operation

 TVWS devices should sense noise level on available channels and put highest priority on channels with lowest noise



Recommendations

- Adopt Multi-tiered Approach to Implementation
- n Prohibit any devices without geolocation in CH 14-20
 - Minimizes potential for interference to public safety and critical users
- n Provide for 3rd party administration of data base
 - S Allows Part 74 ad hoc operations and wireless mikes at major events to be added to database and protected for duration of event
 - S Allows protection for unique situations (e.g. cable head ends receiving distant signals)
- n High power TVWS users to register to be added to database
 - S Enables greater integrity for unlicensed operations and provides record if interference did occur
- Allow 4 watts power for fixed and mobile systems with geolocation
 - S Provides useful power level for both rural broadband and most enterprise environments
- n Low power 10 mW TVWS devices
 - S Facilitate in-home networking
 - Minimizes ingress of TVWS signals into CATV set-tops/wiring
- Require all devices to include sensing (directly or via tether)
 - S Provides additional level of protection
 - S Facilities sharing among devices
- Require all devices to detect beacon signal (directly or via tether)
 - S Provides additional protection and control of TVWS devices
 - S Enables protection for short term uses by incumbents or devices with higher regulatory priority

